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AN INTERVIEW STUDY OF TEACHERS WHO LEAVE THE PROFESSION.
FUCHEL, JUDITH C. * AND OTHERS

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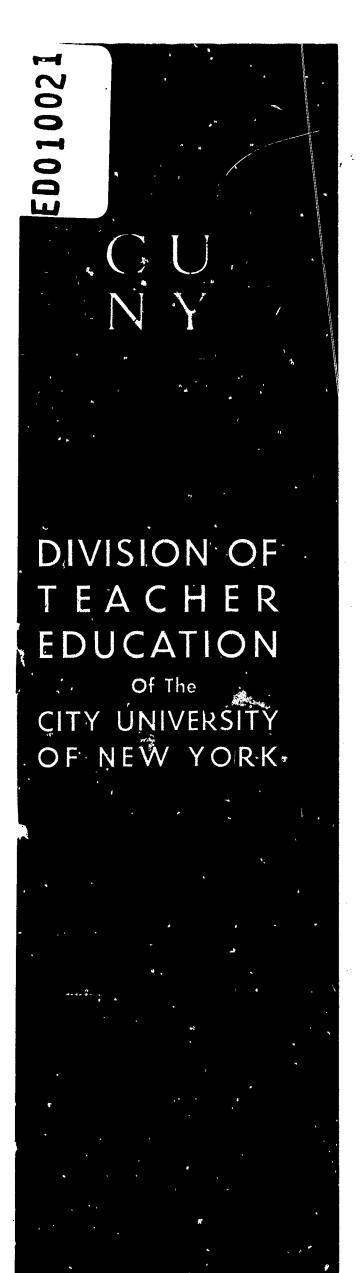
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*FORMER TEACHERS, *OCCUPATIONAL PERSISTENCE, *TEACHER SHORTAGE, *COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS, QUESTIONNARIES, NEW YORK,

THE PRESENT STUDY IS THE FIRST PART OF A TWO-PART INTERVIEW STUDY OF NUMPERSISTENT TEACHERS. ITS MAIN OBJECTIVE WAS TO PREPARE FOR DATA CULLECTION IN THE SECOND PART. THE MAJOR ASPECTS OF THIS PRESENT STUDY WERE--(1) THE CLASSIFICATION INTO SUBGROUPS OF A POPULATION OF NUMPERSISTING TEACHERS PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED, (2) THE DEVELOPMENT AND REFINEMENT OF AN INTERVIEW SCHEDULE AND A METHOD OF ANALYSIS APPROPRIATE TO IT; AND (3) TRYOUT OF THE REVISED SCHEDULE ON A SUFFICIENT SCALE TO JUDGE ITS SUITABILITY. ALL THESE ASPECTS WERE ACCOMPLISHED ALONG WITH CLASSIFICATION OF 800 NONPERSISTERS INTO FOUR GROUPS--(1) PEOPLE WHO NEVER TAUGHT, (2) DEFINITE NUMPERSISTERS, (3) FUZZY NUMPERSISTERS, AND (4) AN UNDECIDED GROUPS THE RELATIVELY SMALL NUMBER OF TRIAL INTERVIEWS IN PART ONE DID NOT WARRANT ANALYSIS NOR GENERALIZATION, BUT THERE WERE SOME VISIBLE IMPLICATIONS. IT SEEMS POSSIBLE THAT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE AVAILABLE SAMPLES OF PERSISTERS AND NONPERSISTERS WILL NOT BE FOUND BEGAUSE MOST NONPERSISTERS PLANNED TO RETURN TO TEACHING WHEN THEIR CHILDREN WERE GEDER. NEVERTHELESS, FUTURE INTERVIEWS WILL UNDGUBTEDLY CONTRIBUTE TO THE ENHANCEMENT OF THE HOLDING POWER OF THE TEACHING PROFESSION. (GD)



REPORT OF THE

AN INTERVIEW STUDY OF TRACHERS WHO LEAVE THE PROFESSION

Cooperative Research Project No. S-333

Judith C. Fuchel, Ed.D., Project Dir@ctor
Ethel Horn
Beatrice Harris

1966

The Research Foundation of The City University of New York

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
Office of Education

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OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

AN IMPERVIEW STUDY OF TEACHERS WHO LEAVE THE PROFESSION

Cooperative Research Project No. S-333

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THE PROBLEM

It is a fact, attested to by the National Education Association that there are not, and will not be in the foreseeable future, enough fully qualified teachers to staff the classrooms of this country.

The well-publicized need for adequately-prepared teachers has inevitably led to a wide variety of programs designed to increase teacher supply. Many of these programs represent efforts to recruit able college students for teaching careers. The success of these recruitment efforts is apparent in the data collected by the Research Division of the National Education Association. Between 1948 and the present, the percentage of all college graduates who prepared for teaching increased fairly steadily. Locally, a similar trend toward increased enrollments in teacher education programs is revealed by a semi-annual census of the student body of The City University of New York.

Evidence that more and more college students are preparing for teaching is encouraging. But reflection will raise questions about the ultimate significance of this increase in prospective teachers. It is obvious that we must educate students who will enter teaching and who, once employed, will remain to make teaching a long-term career. Now many of the nearly 160,000 newly-trained teachers who were graduated from American colleges in 1965 will be able to meet this test?

If the trends of the past continue into the future, the overwhelming majority of these new teachers will not be found in the classroom five years from now. Nationwide surveys among teacher education graduates clearly indicate that although between 70 and 80 per cent of these students enter teaching within a few months after completing their undergraduate studies, many of them leave after only a few short years of teaching service.

Part of the difficulty in retaining teachers is a function of the teaching profession. Teaching as a career field attracts more women than men. In 1959, of those who were graduated from American dolleges with sufficient preparation to teach, the ratio of women to men was more than two to one. In the conflict between career and femily responsibilities it is usually the career which is sacrificed, at least temporarily.



Men graduates, who must also reach decisions about entering and leaving teaching, are probably less often subject to pressures from conflicting family responsibilities. But men too leave teaching.

It was against this background of concern for alleviating the teacher shortage that the Office of Research and Evaluation in 1954 undertook a longitudinal study of the teaching persistence of a group of approximately 1600 graduates of the New York City municipal colleges. Over the past ten years these graduates have been studied at different times and in different ways.

The Office of Research and Evaluation has recently completed a fourth follow-up study of these subjects (7). Descriptive data on the career histories of all of the "locatable" graduates was secured by means of a questionnaire. In addition, a group of approximately 50 career-oriented, persistent teachers has been interviewed in order to obtain data which is difficult to secure in a brief questionnaire (6).

The questionnaire studies were initiated in 1954 in the conviction that objective data on teaching persistence is a necessary base on which to plan programs for strengthening teaching as a career field and ultimately for alleviating the teacher shortage. However, in carrying out the essentially descriptive aspects of the study, it was not always possible to investigate the more interesting, dynamic facets of the teaching career. The project contained in this proposal represents an important extension of the longitudinal program and attempts to clarify still further the factors associated with teacher persistence.

The immediate goal of this project is to select a sample of non-persistent teacher graduates and to interview them, using an interview schedule that is adapted from the one used in 1963-64 with a sample of persistent teachers. The present study is the first part of a two-part project, and is concerned with the development in detail of the interview prodedures and the method of analysis to be used; also with preliminary tryout, refinement, and further



l Teaching persistence may be defined objectively as the length of time following graduation in which a teacher education student is employed as a teacher. In practice the measurement of teaching persistence may present some ambiguities. Since a teacher's decisions to enter, remain in, leave, and return to the teaching profession are not irrevocable, the teacher's persistence record depends, in part at least, on the time at which follow-up data are obtained. The problems suggested here argue strongly for the collection of longitudinal career data.

testing of the interview and analysis procedures. The project is to be completed in a continuation study entitled "Motivational Factors Influencing Persistence in Teaching as Revealed by Interviews," which has been approved for support by the Cooperative Research Program as Project No. 6-8111.

OBJECTIVES

The principal objective of the study has been to extend and to amplify the work which has already been done in studying the 1953-54 class of former student teachers. Longitudinal career history data, derived from earlier questionnaire studies of these graduates, has provided a clear picture of some of the factors associated with teacher persistence. The present study has continued this process, permitting a fuller and more comprehensive examination of the problem. We have been studying non-persisters.

The specific objectives have been:

- 1. to expand, clarify, and organize the questions we are investigating about non-persisters
 - 2. to develop an interview schedule relevant to non-persisters
 - 3. to divide the population into meaningful sub-groups
 - 4. to interview a preliminary sampling of non-persisters
 - 5. to revise and improve the interview schedule after tryout.
- 6. to develop a satisfactory schema for recording and analyzing the interview data
- 7. to begin to collect interview data with the final interview schedule, in order to determine if it is satisfactory

The state of knowledge in this area does not permit a sigorous test of a set of formally-stated hypotheses. We believe it is possible to gain an understanding of non-persistence by examining many factors. These factors tend to fall within two areas: practical reasons for non-persistence, and personal reasons.

There are practical reasons why people leave teaching or any other job. Among these are financial needs and inability to find and provide adequate child care when the mother will be away from home. Such questions as these can be raised:

1. Do male non-persisters leave teaching to go into more lucrehive: fields?

- 2. Do mothers persist at teaching to augment the family income? Do many mothers not persist because the family income is ample?
- 3. Would non-persisting mothers return to teaching if good child care were available or if part time positions were available?

It is difficult to categorize all of the personal reasons why a person stays on or leaves a position. Some of the major reasons seem to lie within these categories: involvement in the job-preparation and in the position; and need to evolve a satisfying style of life. Questions such as these need answering:

- 1. Do non-persisters describe a lesser need to impart learning throughout their lives than do persisters?
- 2. Is the degree of exploration into various occupations before selecting the field of professional preparation related to persistence?
- 3. Is working in areas related to education before entering the field of education related to persistence?
 - 4. Did non-persisters make their decision to teach later than persisters?
- 5. Did non-persisters experience much discrepancy between what they were taught in education courses and their teaching experience?
- 6. Do persisters, more than non-persisters, come from homes where the value of ideas, imparting knowledge, and constant learning was stressed?
- 7. Do non-persisters' husbands discourage them from handling the double job of teacher and home-maker?
- 8. Do persisters (who do not work because of financial need), more than non-persisters, need the rewards and satisfactions that a job offers? It is not an objective of this study to find the answers to these questions. However, it has been necessary to formulate, organize, and clarify the questions in order to construct a meaningful interview schedule.

RELATED RESEARCH

During the academic year 1953-54, the Office of Research and Evaluation of the Division of Teacher Education began a longitudinal study of approximately 1600 students who were completing teacher-education programs at the four-year municipal colleges of The City University of New York. The students were all enrolled in student teaching which is the culmination of the teacher-education program at the municipal colleges and is, therefore, taken during the latter half of the student's senior year.

Since the subjects of the study are graduates of the New York City municipal colleges, it may be instructive to describe these institutions briefly. The City University is composed of eleven tax-supported collegiate institutions including four colleges which offer teacher-education programs: City College, Hunter College, Brooklyn College, and Queens College. Operating under the jurisdiction of the Board of Higher Education, these colleges are open day and evening throughout the year. During 1964-65, the number of students enrolled in teacher education programs in The City University was 36,756.*

Each year since 1950, the municipal colleges have prepared about two per cent of the national supply of new teachers. The largest single employer of these graduates is the Board of Education of the City of New York. More than 60 per cent of the approximately 40,000 teachers in the New York City public schools are graduates of the municipal colleges. Although most of The City University graduates teach in the local area, many are employed in suburban communities and some are teaching in schools far from New York City.

During 1953-54 a battery of tests was administered to all student teachers in The City University. During 1954-55, a follow-up of a small group of the student teachers who were tested the year before was undertaken. Those students who were then teaching in Grades 3 to 6 in New York City public elementary schools in which at least one other member of the group was also teaching were encouraged to participate as subjects in an observational study. Of approximately 75 teachers who met these criteria, it was possible to conduct intensive



^{* 1964} Master Plan for The City University of New York Incorporating November 1964 and June 1965 Amendments. New York: Office of the Dean of Studies, The City University of New York, 535 East 80th Street, January, 1966.

observations in the classrooms of 49. In addition, several tests were administered to the pupils taught by these 49 teachers and to the teachers themselves. The data thus collected have been used to examine a variety of issues related to the measurement and prediction of teacher effectiveness and pupil-teacher rapport. (9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20).

In 1955, the first of four mail questionnaire follow-up studies was begun. This first questionnaire was primarily designed to establish contact with the subjects and, therefore, no report was prepared. Subsequent follow-ups, each based on a questionnaire mailed to the graduates, were conducted in 1957 and 1959. The findings of these surveys have been reported as part of the series of research publications issued by the Office of Research and Evaluation (17,22).

Perhaps the simplest way to secure a feeling for the information obtained thus far is to examine some of the highlights of the third survey conducted in 1959 (22). At the time of the survey approximately five years had passed since the subjects were graduated from college. Completed questionnaires were returned by 1144 graduates, over 70 per cent of the group to whom they were mailed. It was found that 94 per cent of the respondents had been employed as teachers at some time during the five-year period after graduation; only six per cent had never taught. It was also found that at the time of the survey, five years after graduation:

- 1. Fifty-one per cent were employed as teachers. Seventy-eight per cent of the men and 47 per cent of the women were teaching.
- 2. Approximately 60 per cent of the respondents who had not taught intended to do so in the future.
- 3. Sixty-four per cent of the teaching respondents were located in New York City schools; another 22 per cent were teaching in other areas of New York State.
- 4. The overwhelming majority of women who were not teaching were married and had preschool children. Among the men graduates, marriage and family responsibilities were not related to their persistence in teaching.
- 5. Although 56 per cent of the graduates who were teaching in New York City elementary schools were assigned to "difficult" schools, the difficulty of a school had no appreciable relationship to the graduates' persistence in teaching.



- 6. The most persistent teachers were those between 35 and 55 years of age at the time of the survey, those who prepared for secondary rather than elementary school teaching, and those who expressed satisfaction with their student teaching experiences.
- 7. Forty-five per cent of those employed as teachers indicated an intention to teach indefinitely or until retirement. Over 20 per cent of the women planned to leave teaching in the near future.
- 8. About 85 per cent of those with teaching experience former teachers as well as those currently teaching evaluated their teaching experiences as either "fairly satisfying" or "very satisfying."

A fourth follow-up of the 1953-54 graduates was begun in 1963-64 (7). Ten years had passed since the subjects were attending college as student teachers, and this seemed an appropriate point to survey the group once again.

A questionnaire procedure, essentially similar to that employed in the, two preceding studies was employed. Of the 1522 follow-up questionnaires that were sent to the graduates (mailed January 17, 1964) there were approximately 800 replies. About 300 subjects were designated "unlocatables," i.e., subjects for whom neither a current address nor a forwarding address could be secured despite thorough investigation.

It is widely recognized that the data that can be obtained through a mail questionnaire is inevitably limited in many ways. In this respect, the questionnaire surveys of the 1953-54 graduates were typical. To obtain a maximum proportion of returns, the number of questions was deliberately kept small. Moreover, the questions were structured to permit relatively simple answers which in some cases were pre-coded. Thus depth and extensiveness of information were sacrificed to obtain the broadest possible sample of respondents.

To rectify the obvious limitations imposed by the questionnaire procedure employed, it was decided to select a number of respondents for an intensive interview. A decision was reached to restrict the interviews to 50 career teachers. A career teacher was defined as one who had taught more or less continuously since graduation in 1954 and who was teaching at the time of responding to the questionnaire. Examination of the questionnaire returns indicates that there were 210 respondents who could appropriately be designated career teachers. Many of these teachers agreed to be interviewed, and the 50 interviews were completed (6).



To yield comparable data from case to case, the interview schedule was designed and administered in relatively standardized form. Because the interview was focused primarily on the characteristics and experiences of career-oriented, persistent teachers, departures from standardized form were introduced to accommodate to relevant characteristics of experienced teachers (e.g., grade and school level, post-graduate study, as well as responsiveness). In general, however, the interviewer's purpose was to maximize the comparable meanings in the total interview. Flexibility also operated in the structure of the various questions. Some were relatively "open," others "closed;" in some situations probing for responses was employed. All interviews were tape recorded. In addition notes were kept by the interviewer which were later used as the basis for a summary impression.

Each interview lasted approximately one hour. Pace and amount of elaboration varied according to certain personal qualities of the teacher and the extent to which s(he) felt at ease about being questioned. Actual interview time, therefore, ranged from 40 to 70 minutes.

Each interview covered all areas of the schedule, and the general sequential order of question items was maintained. Introductory remarks by the interviewer were also uniform (although initial greetings differed). The results have been analyzed and a report will soon be ready for distribution (6).

PROCEDURE

General Design

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This project had as its major aspects the classification into sub-groups of a population of non-persisting teachers previously identified; the development and refinement of an interview schedule and a method of analysis appropriate to it; and tryout of the revised schedule on a sufficient scale to judge its suitability.



Population and Sample

The over 800 respondents to the 1963-64 questionnaire, which was sent to all teacher-education graduates of The City University of New York of the year 1953-54, serve as the population from which the sample is drawn. From the questionnaires four groups have been identified, alike in that they are not now teaching, but differing in that one group never taught, one group intends to resume teaching, one group does not intend to resume teaching, and the fourth group does not know whether or not they will return to teaching. From each group a list of names has been selected using a table of random numbers. These people are being invited to be interviewed in the order in which their names appear on the list.

In order to improve the willingness of these people to be interviewed, a stipend of \$10.00 is offered to each person who comes to be interviewed. This reduces the frequency of refusals and broken appointments, and improves the degree to which those interviewed are representative of the group.

Priority has been given in the present study to people who are willing and able to come to a convenient central location for the interviews. However, since the population is known to include mothers who are reluctant to leave small children at home, or are unable to make satisfactory baby-sitting arrangements, some of the interviews in the second part of the project (6-8111) will be conducted in the interviewee's residence.

The population of non-persisters has been divided into four subgroups:

- 1. people who never taught
- 2. clear non-persisters: people who have said they have no intention of returning to teaching
- 3. fuzzy non-persisters: mothers who have said they will probably return to teaching when their children are older
- 4. an undecided group: people who have said that they do not know whether they wish to return to teaching or not

Further sub-division of this population has been on the basis of sex, marital status, preparation for elementary or secondary school teaching, and existence of children under or at school age.



Development of the Interview Procedure

The interview schedule used with the persisting teachers (6) was modified to make it relevant to the non-persister groups. For example, questions dealing with current teaching experiences were dropped, while questions dealing with plans to re-enter teaching were introduced. On the other hand, questions focused on the respondent's self-image and its relation to the teaching role have been retained in interviewing the non-persisters. Each interview was recorded on a tape recorder for later analysis.

The first form of the interview schedule was tried with several non-persisters by two experienced interviewers, one of whom had recently interviewed 50 persisting teachers. The taped interviews were listened to by the three investigators. They attempted to identify all questions that needed clarification or rewording. They also attempted to identify leads for questions that could be added to the schedule.

A code sheet for the interview was developed so that the data obtained could be quantified. This tentative coding form was also tried out in order to test its adequacy. As a result, several changes were made in the questions in order to improve the amenability of the replies to coding, and corresponding changes were made in the coding procedure.

On the basis of this tryout, a revised interview schedule was developed. Several trial interviews were conducted with this revised schedule, and in the opinion of the project staff, it is satisfactory for the purpose it is intended to serve. A copy is included in the Appendix. This schedule was submitted on January 7, 1966, to the U. S. Office of Education for clearance. As of the date of writing this report, authorization to proceed with the continuation study (Proposal 6-8111) has been received. The interviewing of the main population of non-persisters will begin early in February 1966. The coding sheet has also been revised and a copy of it is included in the Appendix.

It was originally planned to study the non-persister interview results in an attempt to identify all reasons for non-persistence and to compare the persisters interviewed for another study (6) with non-persisters on as many variables as possible. As the study and revision of the non-persister interview proceded, it became apparent that many



questions that would provide important information about non-persistence had not been asked of the persister group. This would have severely reduced the number of items on which comparable data for persister and non-persister groups would be available. Because this limitation was recognized, it was decided to amplify the aspect of the study dealing with comparisons between persisters and non-persisters by developing a mail questionnaire for persisters which would be directly comparable to the non-persister interview schedule. A copy of this questionnaire can be found in the Appendix. (This questionnaire was approved on February 28, 1966, by Mr. H. H. Cummings.) Although in this part of the study we will be comparing material obtained from a self-administered questionnaire with material obtained during a face to face interview, this seemed the most expedient way of collecting the needed data.

RESULTS

Since the purpose of this project was to lay the groundwork for data collection in a continuation study, it was not intended that data would be collected, analyzed, and interpreted. The main result is that all is now in readiness for the continuation study to proceed. The steps involved in this outcome are detailed below.

All of the listed objectives of this project have been achieved.

- 1. Questions relevant to the causal background for persisting or not persisting in teaching were gathered, clarified, and organized.
- 2. These questions were organized into an interview schedule appropriate for non-persisters.
- 3. The non-persisters among the more than 800 graduates of The City University of New York who answered the 1963-64 questionnaire were classified into four main groups: people who never taught, clear non-persisters, fuzzy non-persisters, and an undecided group. Further subdivision has been made by sex, marital status, preparation to teach elementary or secondary school, and presence or absence of young children.
- 4. A preliminary sample of non-persisters were interviewed and the interviews were recorded.

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- 5. The trial interviews were analyzed and coded. On the basis of this analysis improvements and revisions were made in the interview schedule.
- 6. Corresponding improvements were made in the coding procedure. Copies of this schedule and of the coding sheet are included in the Appendix.
- 7. The revised interview schedule and coding procedure have been used in several trial interviews, have been submitted for clearance, and are ready for use in the continuation study.
- 8. A mail questionnaire has been developed for the persister group and has been mailed out. Returns are being coded to directly correspond with data obtained from the non-persister interview schedule. This questionnaire is in the Appendix.
- 9. At this time it is impossible to give more than a summary description of the statistical analysis that is planned. The interview schedule and mail questionnaire will be coded as per the attached coding sheet and this information will be punched on IRM cards. The frequency of responses to each item will be tabulated by sorting machine. Tables will be constructed summarizing the number of responses given to each interview item. With the data summarized in tables, it will be possible to compare responses among the sub-groups and between the persister and non-persister groups. Chi² technique will be used to test for significance of difference.

Two raters are coding the interviews. We will determine between-rater reliability to ascertain that they are interpreting responses and coding in the same way. This method will be used: The percent of agreement and disagreement between the raters for each item on the non-persister interview schedule will be determined. A sample of interviews will be selected for the reliability study. The raters have already discussed the interview schedule at length and have reduced the number of disagreements they had about ways in which the responses should be interpreted and coded. On a small sample of interviews already coded by both raters, the percent disagreement is very low.

Thirty-nine interviews with non-persisters were completed as of January 15, 1966.

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10. The proposal for the continuation study (6-5111) has been approved and authorization has been received to proceed with data collection.

The relatively small number of trial interviews conducted thus far do not warrant analysis nor generalization about the factors which influence persistence or non-persistence in teaching. They do, in the opinion of the project staff, support the expectation, basic in the planning of this project, that interviews would enrich and amplify the results of questionnaire studies of teacher persistence.

At the time of this writing, it seems possible that differences between the available samples of persisters and non-persisters will not be found because it becomes apparent that most of the non-persisters plan to return to teaching when their children get older. However, the questions that are being asked of both persisters and non-persisters will contribute to understanding of how the holding power of the occupation of teaching can be enhanced and understanding of how women might be convinced to return sooner to the classroom. Finally, recommendations from the interviewess are being sought for ways of strengthening aspects of the teacher training program in order to develop the ability of new teachers to handle problems encountered in their initial teaching experience.

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The nature of this project has been such that the results, described above, may also serve as conclusions. They may be briefly restated as follows:

- 1. It is possible to devise an interview schedule for use with former teachers that will elicit information about factors, not easily studied by questionnaire methods, which have a significant bearing on the decisions of individuals who have left teaching (usually for domestic reasons) whether or not to resume a teaching career.
- 2. Such an interview schedule has been developed, tried out, improved and tried out again. It is now ready for use.
- 3. A large population of non-persisting teacher education graduates has been located, identified, and classified into meaningful sub-groups. A procedure for sampling this population has been developed and the willingness of individuals to be interviewed has been demonstrated.
- 4. A continuation study (Project 6-8111) has been authorized. All is in readiness for data collection and analysis. Results and implications of the interviews will be included in the final report of the continuation study.

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APPENDIX

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The City University of New York Division of Teacher Education OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

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				Father:	USAOther
	В.	And you?	USA - City		
			Other		
	C.	What was	their general education	— onal back	ground?
		Mother:	self-taught (no formal elementary school grad high school graduate college graduate beyond college	•	yes No yes No yes No yes No yes No
Trape		Father:	self-taught elementary school grad high school graduate college graduate beyond college	luate	yes_ No_ yes_ No_ yes_ No_ yes_ No_
II.	50	hooling			
	A.	For element	Public Private parochial other	d of scho	ool did you attend?
	B•	For high	school, what kind of s public private parochial other	choel die	l you attend?



III.	School globs	l experi	dence (referring to <u>before</u> college - get ssion)
	A.	Tell me	what you were like in school.
	В.	What di	id you like best?
	C.	What di	id you like least?
	D.	What de	you remember about your teachers?
	E.	Describ	e an incident that stands out in your mind school.
	F.	Did you	enjoy school? (global impression)
			mch some very little don't know
IV•	Relati	onships obal imp	with parents (referring to <u>before</u> college ressions)
	A.	Mother:	
		1.	What kinds of things did you do with your mother?
		2.	Did you have fun together?
			rarely sometimes often
			don' & remember
		3.	Did she read to you?
			none little lot don't remember
		4.	What did you talk about together?
		5•	How did you get along with your mother? Did you feel close to her? Help me make a rating on this.
			very close some not close can't remember
		6.	Did you fight?
			nonesome a lot don't remember
		7•	Was there an area of interest or concern that you remember your mother feeling strongly about?
			(Probe: for example, about getting an education, politics, about women working, about having a family.)



	8. Did your mother work outside of the home?	
	yesno	
	9. What kind of work did your mother do when:	
	a. all children were under 6	
	housewifeother	
	b. children were 6-12 years	
	housewife other	
	c. children were 12 to 20 years	
	housewifeother	
	10. When she worked, about how many days a week did she work?	
	1 2 3 4 5 6	
	11. Who took care of you? self	
	ma.id	
	other siblings	
	relative	
	other	
	12. How did you feel about your mother working?	
3.	Tather: 1. What kind of work did your father do	
	2. What kinds of things did you do with father?	
	3. Did you have fun together?	
	rarelysometimesoften	
	4. Did he read to you?	
	none little lot don't remember	
	5. What did you talk about together?	
	6. How did you get along with your father? Did you feel close to him? Help me make a rating on this.	
	very close some not close	
	can't remember	

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	nonesomea lotdon't remember
8.	Was there an area of interest or concern the you remember your father feeling strongly about?
9•	How did your father feel about your mother working?
V. Friends and se	lf-activities:
A. Friend	s
1.	Did you have any friends? (global memory) single few many
2.	What kinds of things did you do together?
3.	Did your friends enjoy school? very much some very little don't know
B. Self a	ctivities
1.	What did you do typically when you came home from school?
	Rank from 1 to 5
	homework
	play
	household chores
	religious school
	additional lessons (non-academic areas-e.g. dance, instrument, other)
2.	What kinds of things did you do by yourself?
3.	What books read?
4.	What other hobbies did you have?



VI.	W	at	are you doing now? - ask all areas that are pertinent
	A.	Jo	b - not teaching:
		1.	What is your job?
		2.	Is it an extra job? yes no
		3.	What exactly do you do?
		4.	Do you enjoy it?
		5•	What do you enjoy about it?
		6.	Why did you stop teaching?
	B.	Far	mily - (homemaker)
		1.	How old were you when you got married?
		2.	How long did you teach before you got married?
		3.	How long did you teach after you got married?
		4.	When and why did you stop teaching? (looking for immediate reason - not affective.)
		5.	Who is in your family?
		6.	Do you have help? yes no
		7.	What do they help with?
		8.	Any free time? yes_ no_
		9.	About how much?
	1	LO.	What do you do with this free time? (specifics)
	1	1.	Do you find you need time to be alone? yes no sometimes
	1	2.	Do you have this time? yes no sometimes
	1	3.	What do you do during this time? (specifics)
	1	4.	What magazines do you subscribe to?
	1	5.	What trips have you made during the last 5 years?
	1	6.	How do you spend your time with your children?
	3	7.	What do your children enjoy most doing with

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18. What do you enjoy most doing with them? 19. What qualities would you like your children to have as adults? 20. What do you do after your children are asleep? 21. What do you enjoy most about being home? What is most frustrating? 23. How does your husband feel about working wives? or mothers? 24. Does he ever encourage you to return to work? 25. Under what circumstances do you think he might encourage you to return to work? 26. Some women feel they have a responsibility to make a financial contribution to their family. Do you? If you worked, what would you use the money for? (If they say for essentials; how do they feel about this?) 28. Within what range is your husband's income? under \$6,000 6,000-10,000 10,000-15,000 15,000 plus Is this comfortable for you to live on? 30. Are there things you want or need that you cannot have on this income? hesitant won't answer yes yes (If hesitant or firm "yes": for example, what?) Do you have married friends with children who are employed outside of their home? yes__ no__ 32. Are they teachers? yes 35. What do they do?

How do you feel about staying home opposed to working?

Are there circumstances that would make you go back to work now? (get response aside from financial)

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	3	6. In how many years do you plan to return to teaching?
C		tudy -
	2	What are you studying?
	2.	What is your purpose? pleasure retraining advance credit
	3.	Are you enjoying it? very much some not much
	4.	Will it have an effect on your salary? yes no
D.	Co	mmunity work
	1.	What organizations do you belong to or work for?
	2.	Are you an officer? yes no
	3.	Do you attend meetings? regularly sporadically
		Committee participation? yes no
	5•	How much time a week do you give to these organizations?
	6.	What is satisfying about this work?
F	Retro	ospect .
A.	NOS.	studied in the education curriculum in college. We ald like you to think back to the time prior to this:
	1.	At what age did you decide to teach?
	2.	What were the influences that made you decide on teaching?
	3.	Was there any person who helped you make the decision? Who?
	4.	Did you ever consider studying towards some other career? yes no
	5.	Which one?
	6.	What did you find attractive about it?
	7•	What made you finally decide on teaching?
	8.	Did you talk with a guidance counselor before choosing to be a teacher?



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VII.

9•	Did you attend assemblies where different vocations were discussed?
, 1 0.	Did you have opportunity to obtain information about other vocations?
Co	llege
1.	Did you participate in any extracurricular activities in college? yes no
2.	Which ones?
3.	Did you ever work before, during or after college? What did you do?
	before during after
4.	What did you like about the job (s). What did you dislike?
5.	Did you ever have an opportunity to tutor or work with children? yes no
6.	What kind of an experience was this for you?
7.	Have you found throughout your life that you enjoy explaining things or showing people how to do things?
	very much some little very little
	don't know
8.	Have you found that people learn easily from you? (not associated with formal teaching experience)
Now	, would you think back to your first teaching experience
1.	In general, how would you describe yourself as a beginning teacher?
2.	In what ways did you feel competent?
3.	In what ways did you feel unsure?
4.	What did you like about your colleagues?
5•	Did you feel accepted by them or did you feel "raw" and out of place? Help me rate this:

accepted

6. How did your first year of teaching go for you?

hard
2 3 4 5

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B.

C.

7	 How free did you feel to discuss your problems with your principal?
	not free very free 1 2 3 4 5
8	Tell me more about it (If rated 3, 2, or 1)
9	Your supervisor? not free very free 1 2 3 4 5
10.	Other teachers?
	not free very free 1 2 3 4 5
n.	In general, how much help did you get? a lot none
	1 2 3 4 5
12.	How free were you to try out your own ideas in the classroom? very free some not at all
13.	What do you think that depended on?
14.	How did you feel about the paper work?
15.	Was your school considered to be a "difficult" school?
16.	How many students in your class?
	under 10 10 to 20 20 to 30 over 30
17.	What did you teach?
18.	Was that what you prepared to teach? yes nO
19.	Did you meet the parents? yes no
20.	What were they like?
21.	What were their feelings about education?
22.	What were your duties outside of teaching?
23.	How did you feel about them?
24.	Did you have a particular role in your school - either official or by reputation? yes no
	a. if yes: How did you feel about it?
	b. if no: Would you have liked to?
25.	Did you have difficulty maintaining an orderly classroom? yes no

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20.	now do you account for that?
27.	Did you feel there were things about school life for teachers that could have been different? yes no
28.	What things?
29.	Do you remember your student teaching experience?
	yes no
30.	In what ways was it helpful?
31.	In what ways was it not helpful?
32.	Was there a difference between what you were taught in class and what you experienced as a student teacher?
	none some very much
33•	Between student teaching and teaching?
	none some very much
34.	Between what you were taught in class and your experience as a teacher?
	none some very much
35•	Please tell us about some of these differences.
36.	As a beginning teacher, did you have an image of a good teacher? yes no
37•	What was it?
58.	Has your image of a good teacher changed?
59 •	Did you feel that your school helped you to be the kind of teacher you wanted to be?
	helped hindered
	1 2 3
·O•	Please tell me a little bit about this.
ıl.	Do you feel you have changed in any ways since leaving teaching that would make it difficult for you to go back to teaching?
	(Probe: strong change in philosophy, feel responsibil- ities lie elsewhere - spell these out! How fulfill these repsonsibilities? - e.g., help husband on job - what exactly does she do?)

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D. Financial

- 1. Was it financially difficult for you to attend college? yes no
- 2. Did you have to work while attending college?

 yes _____ no_____
- 3. If yes: What was the money you earned used for?
- 4. Did you have a scholarship or other kind of financial aid while in college? yes no

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•		.• .*			:	:
ITEM.	CODE	COL.	ITEM	CODE		COL.
•	Ident. No. (omit first digit) Sheet No. (1,2,3,4) Coded by Ethel Horn - 1	1-3 4 5	IC	Mother no ans, DK - self taught - elem. school - HS grad college grad beyond college -	0 1 2 3 4 5	17
	Bea Harris - 2 Sect'y = 3 Judy Fuchel- 4 Sub-group A - 1 B - 2 C - 3 D - 4	6.		Father no ans., DK - self taught - elem. school - HS grad - college grad beyond college -	0 1 2 1 5	18
	D - 4 E - 5 F - 6 G - 7 H - 1 J - 2	7	II A	no ans., DH - public - parochial - other private -	0 1 2 3	19
	K - 3 M - 4 N - 5		В	no ans., DK public parochial other private	0 1 2 3	20
1	Reaction to being interviewed very interested - 1 2 little interested-3	10-11	III ·A	no ans., don't reme behavior learning both other	em 0 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4	21
	openness during interview guarded only in personal areas - 1 - 2 guarded throughout - 3	•	В	no as., DK teachers subjects discipline social other		22
IA	Mother no answer, DK - O USA - 1	12 - 13	C	no ans., DK teachers subjects discipline social other	- 1 2 3 4 5 - 1 2 3 4 5	23
	other - 2 Father no answer, DK - 0 USA - 1	15	, D	no ans., DK positive aspects negative aspects nothing	- 0 - 1 - 2 - 3	211
IB	you? no answer,DK - 0 NYC - 1 other city,USA- 2 other - 3	16	E	no ons., teachers subjects discipline social other nothing	0123456	25

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ITEM	CODE		COL.	ITEM	CODE	COL.
III F	no ans very much - some - very little -	0 1 2 3	26	IV A 8	no ans 0 yes - 1 no - 2	35
TTF A' 9	don't know -	4		9 a	no ans 0 housewife - 1 other - 2	36
IV A 1	no ans. household tasks cultural-intellec recreation other	- 0 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4	27	ъ	no ans 0 housewife - 1 other - 2	37
2	don't remember no ans. rarely	- 5 - 0	28	C	no ans 0 housewife - 1 other - 2	38
	sometimes often don't remember	- 2 - 3 - 4	•	οĘ	no ans 0 1 day - 1 2 - 2	39
3	no ans. none little a lot	- 0 - 1 - 2 - 3	29		3 - 3 - 45 - 6	
14	no answer day to day events personal problems cultural-intellec.	- 4 - 0 - 1 - 2 - 3	30	n	no answer - 0 self - 1 maid - 2 siblings - 3 relative - 4 other - 5	710
	friends politics other	- 45 - 6	-	12	no answer - 0 positive - 1 negative - 2	42.
. 5	no ans. very close some not close can't remember	- 0 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4	31	IV B L	neutral - 3 no ans 0 prof., manag 1	42
6.	no ans. none some a lot don't remember	- 0 - 1 = 2 - 3 - 4	32		clerical, sales - 2 service - 3 agric 4 skilled - 5 semi-skilled - 6 unskilled - 7 other - 8	
7	no ens. 0 home involve 1 religion - 2 education - 3	<u>lst.ch</u> . 33	2nd, ch 34	B 2	no ans 0 household - 1 cult-intellec 2 recreation - 3 other - 4	43
•	cultintllec 4 good behavior - 5 politics - 6 hobbies and rec. 7 financial prob. 8 other - 9 none - 0			3	no ans 1 rarely - 2 sometimes - 3 often - 4	गिर

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	(Aug)		•	OVER THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE	Ados 3
ITEM	CODE	COL.	ITEM	CODE	cor.
IV B 4	no ans none - little - a lot - don't remember -	0 45 1 2 3 4	V A 3	no ans - 0 very much - 1 some - 2 very little - 3 DK - 4	5 lı
5	no ans. day-to-day events- personal prob. cult-intellec. friends politics other	0 46 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6	VBl	lst.ch. 55 no ans 0 homework - 1 play - 2 household - 3 religious sch 4 additional - 5	2nd.ch 3rd.ch. 56 57
	no ans. very close some not close can't remember	- 0 47 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4	2	lst.ch. 2n	d.ch. 3rd.ch. 59 60
7	no ans none some a lot don't remember	0 48 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4		read - 4 hobby - 5 music - 6 thinking - 7 other - 8 don't remember - 9	
8	home involvement-1 religion - 2 education - 3 cult.intellec 4 good behavior - 5 politics - 6 hobbies and rec 7 financial prob 8 other - 9 none - 0	lst.ch. 2nd.ch.	3	no ans 0 lst.c 61 no ans 0 novels - 1 biography - 2 comics - 3 newspaper - 1 texts - 5 school - 6 other - 7	h. 2nd. ch. 62
9	no ans necessary - 1 proud - 2 indifferent - 3 didn't like - 4 DK - 5	51 .	4.	don't remem 8 lst 63 no ans 0 music and art - 1	
V A I	no ans - 0 single - 1 few - 2 many - 3	52		sports and out 2 homemaking - 3 collecting - 4 sci. and photog - 5 other - 6 none - 7	
2	no ans 0 talking - 1 study together - 2 social-rec 3 don't remember - 4	53	•		

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rance	•		AAT		•	
TEH	CODE	•	COL.	ITEM .	CODE	COL.
T A 1	no ans. prof., manag. clerical, sales	- 0 - 1	65	VI B 2	no ans 0 1 - 9 years	10
	service agric. skilled	- 3 - 4		. 3	no ans 0 1 - 9 years	. 11
•	semi-skilled unskilled	- 6 - 7		4	no ans.: pregnant	- 0 12 - 1
•	other	- 8	•		illness didn't want to	- 2
2	no ans - 0	•	66		work	- 3
	yes - 1 no - 2		•	•	assist. husbar further study other	d - 11 - 5 - 6
.4	no ans 0		67	1	_ ,	_ 0
	yes - 1 no - 2 indifferent - 3	•		6	no ans - 0 yes - 1 no - 2	13
5.		. 1	st.ch.2nd.ch		•	
)•	no ans salary social contacts	- 0 - 1 - 2	68 69	7	no ans - child care - cleaning -	0 14 1
	stim. work fringe benefits	- 3	•	·	housekeeper -	3
	prestige other	456			cooking - other -	<u>4</u>
6	•	ls	t.ch. 2nd.ch	8	no ans	0 15 ·
	no ans. money	- 0 - 1	70 71		no -	2
•	working cond.	- 2		9	no ans	- 0 16
,	dill work low prestige too time consum	- 4 - 4 - 5	. ,	٠	very much (lihr some (1-li hr) little (under	- 2
	soc.contacts poother	or - 6 - 7	·	_ •	none	– 4
	•	·		10	lst.c	h. 2nd.ch. 3rd.ch. 18 19
BEGIN PA	AGE 2 OF CO	DING	, ·		no ans. read	- 0
•	Ident. No.	•	1 - 3		social	- 2
	Sheet No. 2		4	•	play with chil hobby think	d. – <u>អ</u>
**	Coded by				cultural (the.	concert) - 6
. '	Ethel Horn . Bea Harris .				voluntary other	- 7
•	Secty .	• <u>3</u>			nothing	- 9
	Judy F.	- 4 , .	, I	11.	no ans	20
	Sub group A -	- 1 - 2	6		yes - 1 no - 2	
•	C ·	- 3 - 1			sometimes - 3	ر من من من من ا
	. E -	- 4 - 5		ונ	no ans - 0	lst.ch. 2nd.ch 21 22
•	F.G.	- 6 - 7	<u>_</u> · · · · I		popular - 1 women's - 2	
. ,	Ĥ-	i.	7	•	literary-pol.3	•
•	J =	- 2			other - 4 none - 5	
•	<i>v</i> •	י כי	·	•		1

33)	-					**		· · · · · ·	OSPAN I	
	ITE	_		CODE	•	COL.	ITEM		CODE	COL.
	VI	B	15	no ans -	0	23	VI B	21	no ans - 0 no pressure - 1	314
				some - few - none -	3 4	·		,	time with family - 2 time for self - 3 other - 4	•
• •	•		16			se 2nd_re		² 22	no ans - 0	35
•				no ans play read trips	- 0/24 - 1 - 2 - 3	25			too much work - 1 boring - 2 diff.handl.child 3 other - 4	
,••				cult-intell talk	- f	. •			nothing - 5	1
				social other	- 6 - 7			23	no ans - 0 good idea - 1	36
	,		17	none	- 8 lst. resp			•	bad idea - 2 no opinion - 3 non-committal - 4	•
	1		•	no ans -	0 26	27	ľ	24	no ans - 0	37
		•		read - trips - cult-intell-	2 3 h			•	yes - 1 no - 2	
	•		•	talk - social -	56	•		25	no ans - 0 children older - 1	38
				other -	7	•			when I want to -2 financial need -3	.•
		•	18	no ans -	lst resp 0 28	2nd res	p	• 1	have help in care of child 4 other - 5	•
				play - read - trips -	2 3			26	no ans - 0 yes - 1	39
		•		cult-intell- talk - social -	45 6			•	no – 2 DK – 3	
	•			other -	7 8			27	no ans - 0 essentials - 1 luxuries - 2	710
			19	social -	lst - 1 30 - 2	2nd 31			ed. for child 3 travel - 4 other - 5	
		<i>:</i>		ambitious intellectual financial	- 3 - 4		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	28	no ans - 0 under \$6000 - 1	42.
		•		self-respect - religious - other -	. 6 - 7				6-10,000 - 2 10-15000 - 3 15000 plus - 4	
			•	no ans	- 0			20		1.0
			20	no ans - talk to husb - TV -	.0 32 1	33		29	no ans - 0 yes - 1 no - 2	42
		:	·	read -	3 4		•	3 0	no ans - 0 hesitant yes - 1	43
	•	,	.'	chores - social - study -	7 7				firm yes = 2 no = 1	
				voluntary - other -	Ŏ.		•	- :	won't ans 5	•

2	ANOD	# H		4E-WA	4.00
ITEM	CODE	COL.	ITEN .	CODE	COL.
VIB 31	no ans - 0 yes - 1 no - 2	Ji Ji	VI D 1	no ans - C 54 PTA - 1	2nd resp 55
32	no ans - 0 yes - 1 no - 2 some are - 3	145 Sk1 p == 4b		religious - 2 ; political - 3 ; comm. health- 4; other - 5 ; none - 6	
34	no ans - 0 obligation - 1 like it - 2 don't like it - 3	47	2	no ans - 0 yes - 1 no - 2	56
	neutral - h DK - 5		3	no ans - 0 regularly - 1 sporatically - 2	57
35	no ans children older help in taking care of child bored at home	- 0 48 - 1 - 2 - 3	Ţŧ	no ans - 0 yes - 1 no - 2	58
•	opp. for part time work other DK	i	5	no ans - 0 very much - 1 some - 2 little - 3	59
36 •	no ans - 0 1 - 3 - 1 4 - 6 - 2 7 - 9 - 3 10 - 12 - 4 13 - 15 - 5	49	6	occupies time - 3 interesting - 4	gkip 261
	over 15 - 6 never - 7 DK - 8		VII A 71	no ans - 0 elem - 1 JHS - 2	62
AI C J	no ans - 6 education - 1 lib. arts - 2 science - 3	50		HS - 3 college - 4 don't rememb 5	
	music, art - 4 skill - 5 other - 6		3	no ans - 0 teacher - 1 relative - 2	63
2	no ans - (pleasure - 1 retraining - 2 advance credit - 3	51 1 2 3		parent-sib - 3 counsellor - 4 friend - 5 no one - 6 other - 7	
3.	no ans - 0 very much - 1 some - 2 not much - 3	52	4	no ans - 0 yes - 1 no - 2	614
4	no ans - 0 yes - 1 no - 2	53	5	no ans - 0 prof, manag - 1 clerical, sales - 2 service - 3 agric 4	65 .
			•	skilled - 5 semi-skilled - 6 unskilled - 7 other - 8	
			*		

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)	XENO			ASSO.		ÓDS 7
ITEM	CODE	COL.	ITEM	CODE		COL.
		st ch. 2nd ch	AII B . J	no ans 🗢	0	8
VII A 6	no ans - 0 salary - 1	66 67		yes - 1 no - 2		
	interesting work2 soc. contacts - 3	•		•	lst	2nd
	fringe bene 4		2		-09	10
	prestige - 5 help people - 6		· [social athletic	- 1 - 2	•
• • • •	enjoy children- 7	•	,	service	- 3	
	other - 8 DK - 9			newspaper drama & music	- 5	•
**		68 69		religious other	- 6	
7	no ans - 0			don't remembe	r – 8	
	easy prepar - 1 nothing else	• •	3	Before		,
• '	· to do - 2			no ans	- <u>o</u>	11 . ′
	money - 3 fringe benefits- 4			no child-care &	2	1
	enjoy child - 5			counsellor office and ty	2 . mine - 3	
	prestige - 6 help people - 7	·		· sales	- 1	:
•	other - 8 DK - 9			tutoring other	- 5 - 6	
	_	•		During	•	10
8	no ans - 0 yes - 1	70		no ans	- i	12
•	no - 2	•		child-care & sounsellor	- 5	
9.	no ans - 0	71		office and ty	ping - 3	
	yes - 1 no - 2			sales` tutoring	- 4 - 5	
•	don't remem 3	•		other After	- 6	,
10	no ans - 0	72		no ans	- 0	13
•	yes - 1 no - 2	•		prof, manag clerical, sale	- 1 s- 2	
	don't remem - 3			service	– 3	•
•	•	•		agric skilled	- 5	
BEGIN PAGE	3 OF CODING	•		semi—skilled unskilled	- 6 ·	
	Ident. No.	1 - 3		other	- 8	•
	Sheet No. 3	<u>),</u>	4 4	ike no ans	-0	1 4
•	Coded by			convenient money	- 1	•
	Ethel Horn - 1	•		liked people	- ž	
·	Bea Harris - 2 Secty - 3			work interesting other	- 45	<i>:</i> ,
•	Judy Fuchel- 4	•	Di	islike		15
,	Sub group A = 1	6		no ans boring	- 1	رحد .
	B - 2	ć	·	didn't like people inconvenient	9 - 2 - 3	· :
	Ď – Ħ			too little money	- j	
• •	E - 5 F - 6			other	- >	,
• .	G - 7	•		San April 186	•	
•	J - 2	ľ		•		;
	K - 3				•	•
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	ITEM		CODE		COL.	ITEM	CODE	•	COL.
	VII	B 5	no ans yes no	- 0 - 1 - 2	16	VII C 6	no ans hard 1 2	- 0 - 1 - 2	25
		6	no ans rewarding didn't like	- 0 - 1 it - 2	17		easy 5	- 3 - 5	20
			too difficul other don't rememb	- <u>L</u>		7	no ans not free	- 0 - 1 - 2 - 3	26
	•	. 7	no ans very much some little	- 0 - 1 - 2 - 3	.18	8	very free no ans	- ½ - 5 - 0	27
		8.	very little don't know no ans	- k	19		too busy unfriendly not interest other	- 1 - 2 ted - 3	
	•	-,	very easily somewhat with difficu	- 1 - 2 ilty - 3	-7	9	don't know no ans -	- 5 - 0	28
٠	VII (C 1	no ans -	- 4 - 0 - 1	20		not free - - -	, 1 , 2 , 3 , 4	•
•	•	•	insecure - grightened - poor - other -	· 2 · 3 · 4 · 5		10	no ans - not free -	· 5 · 0 · 1	29
	-	2	no ans taught well good discipl	- 0 - 1 ine - 2	21		very free -	2 3 4 5	•
			good rapport good paper-w DK	ork - 1		נו	no ans a lot	0 1 2	30
		3	no ans subj.matter presentat discipline	- 0 ion - 1 - 2	22) · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	none -	3	
		4	rapport paperwork no ans	- 3 - 4	23	12 1:	no ans - very free - some - not at all -	0 1 2	31
		• •	helpful friendly nothing other	- 1 - 2 - 4	. رع	13	no ans curriculum principal	- 0 - 1 - 2	.32
· •	•	5	no ans raw 1 2	- 0 - 1 - 2	211		self don't know other	- 3 - 5	
		•	3 l4 accepted	3 - 45		J†	no ans necessary didn't like used to it enjoyed it	- 0 1 2 3 4 E	33
			•	•	•	2.5	don't remem		

		4 - 1		Mangain Santa	4400
i <u>tem</u>	CODE	COL.	ITEM	CODE	COL.
VII C 15	no ans - 0 yes - 1 no - 2	34	VII C 25	no ans - 0 -yes - 1 no - 2	45
16	no ans - 0 under 10 - 1 10-20 - 2 20-30 - 3 over 30 - 4	35	26 .	no ans too lenient insecure child.too diff. no help DK	25 25 25 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26
17	no ans early childhood - 1 elem - 2 JHS - 3 HS - 4 college - 5	36	27	no ans - 0 yes - 1. no - 2 DK - 3	47
18	no ans - 0 yes - 1 no - 2	37	28	no ans social assistance opp. for innovati DK	- 0 48 - 1 - 2 on- 3
19	no ans - 0 yes - 1 no - 2	38	29	other no ans - 0	- 5
20	no ans - 0 positive resp 1 negative resp 2	39		yes - 1 no - 2	
21	no ans - 0 important - 1 "accept" - 2 not important - 3 DK - 4	Ιφ	30	no ans practice - live situation - self confid - supervision - DK -	0 50 1 2 3 14 5
22	lunch room and yard - counseling - admin-chariman - tutoring -	0 1 2 3 4 5	31.	no ans not enough opp. not realistic not enough help other	- 0 51 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
23		0 42 1 2 3	32	no ans - none - some - very much -	0 52 1 2 3
2l ₁	no ans - 0 yes - 1 no - 2	42	33	no ans none - some - very much -	0 53 1 2 3
if	yes liked it - 1 didn't like - 2 no ans - 0 no	43	34	none -	0 54 1 2 3
	yes - 1 no - 2 don't care - 3 no ans - 0	141	35	idealistic - discipline - teaching tech diff. bet. theory and practice -	0 55 1 2 3
	Managament man, mai i jaman kingkinan kanjaraja kina pamagan ang panti jaman kana ang tanan i			other don't remember -	5

1	and the last of th		A H	-
ITEM		CODE		COL.
AII C	36	no ans yes no don't remembe		56
	37	no ans rapport teach facts develop think easy control help child	- 4 - : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	
•		other	- 6	
	3 8	no ans yes no	- 0 - 1 - 2	59
. •	39	no ans helped	- 0 - 1 - 2 - 3	60
		hindered	•	
	710	qualitative ideas on se	e o jot dor eparate she	m eet
	μ	no ans change in phirespon. else no patience interests els other DK	where - 2 - 3	61
AII D	. 1 2	no answer yes no	- 0 - 1 - 2	62
٠.	2	no ans yes no	- 0 - 1 - 2	63
•	3	no ans necessities tuition social expens books	- 0 - 1 - 2 5e - 3	64
**	• (other	_ 골 .	

The City University of New York Division of Teacher Education OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

	One est to a mark to
	Questionnaire
ecte mo ann	respond to each question by checking one of the choices indicate choice is given, please write in your answer next to "other" or fill in your answer in the space provided.
Backgrou	nd information
A. Wher	e were your parents born? Mother: USAOther
	Father: USA Other
B. Where	were you born? USA - City
	Other
C. Pare	nts' general educational background:
Moth	er: self-taught (no formal school) yes no elementary school graduate yes no high school graduate yes no college graduate yes no beyond college yes no
Fathe	er: self-taught yes no elementary school graduate yes no high school graduate yes no college graduate yes no beyond college yes no
. Schoolin	g
A. For e	lementary school, what kind of school did you attend?
	public private parochial other
B. For h	igh school, what kind of school did you attend?
	publicprivate
	parochialother

3.15 25.1

C. Did you enjoy school? (global impression)
very much some very little
III. Relationships with parents (global impressions)
A. Mother:
1. Did you have fun with your mother?
rarelysometimesoften
2. Did she read to you?
nonelittlelot
3. How did you get along with your mother? Did you feel close to her?
very close some not close
4. Did you fight?
nonesome a lot
5. Was there an area of interest or concern that you remember your mother feeling strongly about? Rate in order of 1, (most strongly), to 9, (least strongly).
home religion education cultural-intellectual good behavior politics hobbies and recreation financial problems other
6. Did your mother work outside of the home?
yes no
7. What kind of work did your mother do when:
a. one or more children in your family were under 6 years old housewife
b. most of the children were 6-12 years
housewifeother
c. most of the children were 12-20 years
housewifeother
8. When your mother worked, about how many days a week did she work?
1 2 3 4 5 6 (please circle)

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		9	. W	ho took care of you?	self maid other siblings relative other
	B.	Fa	the	r:	
		1.	W	at kind of work did yo	ur father do?
				ld you have fun with you	
				rarelysometimes	
		3.	Di	d he read to you?	
				nonelittlee	lot
		4.	Ho	w did you get along wit	th your father? Did you feel close to him?
				very closesome_	not close
		5.	Di	d you fight?	
				nonesomeal	
		6.		s there an area of inte ther feeling strongly a), to 9, (least strongl	rest or concern that you remember your bout? Rate in order of 1, (most strong-y).
		7.	• • •	home religion education cultural-intellectual good behavior politics hobbies and recreation financial problems other did your father feel a	
			•	It was necessary He was proud He was indifferent He didn't like it Other	
IV.	Fri	ends	an	d self-activities:	
A		Frie	ends		
		l.	Dia	you have any friends?	(alohal moment)
				single few man	* *
	2	2.	Did	your friends enjoy sch	
				very much some	



	B.	Se	lf-activities
		1.	What did you do typically when you came home from school? Rank from 1, (most usual activity), to 5, (least usual).
			homework
			play
			household chores
			religious school additional lessons (non-
			academic areas, e.g. dance,
			instrument, other)
		2.	What kinds of things did you do by yourself? Rank in order of 1, (most often), to 9, (least often).
			homework
			clean house
			cooking and sewing
			read hobby
			music
			thinking
			sleep
			other
•	What	; ar	e you doing now?
	A.	Fam:	lly - (homemaker)
		1.	How old were you when you got married? years (not married)
		2.	How long did you took before and in years (not married
			How long did you teach before you got married? years
		ン・ !.	How long have you taught after marriage? years
		4.	Have you taken any leaves of absence from teaching? yes no
	•	5.	For how long? years
	(6.	For what reason(s)?
	•	7.	Do you have help at home? yes no
		3. '	What do they help with? Rank from 1, (what they do most), to 3, (what they do least).
			child care
			cleaning
			cooking other
	9). <i>I</i>	Any free time? yes no
	10). (:	That do you do with this free time? Rank 1, (most often) to 8, least often).
			read
			social activities
			play with children
			hobby Visit miseums and attend alone
			visit museums and attend plays work for voluntary organizations
			think
			other



11.	. How do you spend your tim	me with your chil	dren? Rank from 1, (most
	time), to 7, (least time)		
	play		
	read		
	trips		
	museums and plays		
	talking visiting		
	other	*************	
19			
46.	State the items that your from 1, (most), to 7, (le	children enjoy i	nost doing with you? Rank
		ast,.	
	play read	de principale	
	trips		
	museums and plays	40.00cm	
	talking		
	visiting		
	other	Managements.	
13.	What do you do after your often), to 8, (least ofter	children are asl	eep? Rank from 1, (most
	talk to husband	•	
	TV	and the same of th	
	read		
	hobbies chores	white the many	•
	social activities	William Const	
	study	the state of the s	
	voluntary work		
	other	alulus di usus	
14.	How does your husband feel	about working w	ives? Or mothers?
٠, ,			
15.	Does he ever suggest that	1011 stop modeled	2
16	For what reason(s)?	you stop working	yes no
40	ror what reason(s)?		
17.	Some women feel they have a contribution to their fomi	a responsibility ly. Do you? yes	to make a financial
18.	What do you use the money ; use), to 7, (smallest use)	Vou earn for? Re	
	essentials education for children	•	
	travel		Potential time
	luxuries	•	
	to live better (2nd car	r; larger home)	On Considerations
`	household help	- • • •	
	other		
19.	Within what range is your h	usband's income?	under \$6,000
	•		6,000-10,000
			10,000-15,000
	;	•	15,000 plus

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		20.	Do you have married friends with children who are employed outside of their home? yes no
		21.	Are they teachers? yes no
	B.	Co	mmunity work
		1.	What organizations do you belong to or work for?
•		2.	Are you an officer? yes no
			Do you attend meetings? regularly sporadically
		4.	
		5.	How much time a week do you give to these organizations?
			under 1 hour 1-4 hours a week more than 4 hours
		6.	What is satisfying about this work? (Rank from 1, most satisfying, to 4, least satisfying.)
			social contacts opportunity to help others interesting work other
VI.	Re	tros	pect
	A.	You to	studied in the education curriculum in college. We would like you think back to the time prior to that time.
			At what age did you decide to teach?
		2.	Was there any person who helped you make the decision? Who?
			teacher relative parent or sibling school counsellor friend other
		3.	Did you ever consider studying towards some other career?
			yes no
		4.	Which one?
		5.	What did you find attractive about it? (Rank from 1, most attractive, to 8, least attractive.) salary interesting work social contacts fringe benefits prestige
			help people enjoy children other

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	6.	Did you talk with a guidance counsellor before choosing to be a teacher? yes no							
	7.	Did you attend assemblies where different vocations were discussed? yes no							
	8.	Did you have opportunity to obtain information about other vocations? yes no							
В.	Co	llege							
	ı.	Did you participate in any extracurricular activities in college?							
	2.	Did you ever work before, during or after college? What did you do?							
		before during after							
	3.	Did you ever have an opportunity to tutor or work with children?							
	4.	the second was till for your							
		a. gratifying b. unsuccessful successful							
	5.	Have you found throughout your life that you enjoy explaining things or showing people how to do things?							
		very much some little very little don't know							
C.	Now ans	Now, would you think back to your <u>first teaching experience</u> : Please unswer these questions in terms of your <u>first teaching experience</u> .							
	1.								
		knew subject matter							
		could control class children liked me							
		children understood what I told them							
	2.	Did you feel accepted by your colleagues or did you feel "raw" and out of place? Please rate this.							
		raw accepted 1 2 3 4 5							
	3.	How did your first year of teaching go for you? Please rate this.							
		hard easy 1 2 3 4 5							
	4.	How free did you feel to discuss your problems with your principal? Please rate this.							
		not free very free 1 2 3 4 5							
	5.	How free did you feel to discuss your problems with your supervisor?							
		not free very free 1 2 3 4 5							

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6.	How free did you feel to discuss your problems with other teachers?						
	not free very free 1 2 3 4 5						
7.	In general, how much help did you get?						
	a lot none 1 2 3 4 5						
8.	How free were you to try out your own ideas in the classroom?						
	very free some not at all						
9.	How do you feel about the paper work?						
	didn't like it necessary was used to it enjoyed it						
10.	Was your school considered to be a "difficult" school? yes no						
11.	How many students were in your class?						
	under 10 10 to 20 20 to 30 over 30						
12.	On your first teaching assignment, were you assigned to teach what you had prepared to teach in college? yes no						
13.	Did you have a particular role in your school - either official or by reputation? yes no						
14.	What was it?						
15.	Did you enjoy it? yes no						
16.	Did you have difficulty maintaining an orderly classroom? yes no						
17.							
18.	In what ways was it helpful?						
19.	In what ways was it not helpful?						
20.	Was there a difference between what you were taught in class and what you experienced as a student teacher?						
	nonesomevery much						
21.	Was there a difference between what you experienced in student teaching and teaching?						
•	none some very much						
22.	Was there a difference between what you were taught in class and your experience as a teacher?						
	none some very much						
23.	As a beginning teacher, did you have an image of a good teacher?						
	yes no						
¥.	What did it involve?						
5.	Has your image of a good teacher changed? yes no						

	26.	Did you feel you wanted to	that your school be?	cool helped you t	o be the kin	d of teacher
		helped	2	hindered 3		,
D.	Fin	ancial		_		
•	1.	Was it financ	ially difficu	It for you to at	tend college	? Yes no
	2.	Did you have	to work while	attending colle	ge? yes	no
	3.	Did you have college? yes	a scholarship	or other kind o	f financial	aid while in
VII. P	leas xper	e answer these ience.	questions in	terms of your r	ecent and pr	esent teaching
1.	Plea	ase rank from th have kept y	l, most impor ou in teaching	tant, to 5, least over the years.	t importance,	, the factors
		financial nee	ds			
		enjoy teaching don't have en- ingly at he	ough to occupy ome	me satisfy-		
		enjoy the still other tead	mulation from	children and		
\$ No.	•	other		-	All of the state o	
2.	Do y	ou plan to con	ntinue in the	teaching profess	ion? yes	_ no

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